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ANNOUNCEMENTS

6TH EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON ANIMAL, PLANT AND MICROBIAL TOXINS

27 – 31 August 1984

Zentrum für Lehre und Forschung, University Hospital, Basle, Switzerland

SESSIONS will include invited papers and posters selected from submitted abstracts.

Details may be obtained from:
The Secretary, 6th EIST-Symposium
c/o Dr. Jürg Meier
Swiss Tropical Institute
Socinstrasse 57
CH-4051 Basle,
Switzerland

XI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE AND MALARIA

16 – 22 September 1984

University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

THIS Congress will include one symposium (1 hr 45 min) and four workshops (each of 1 hr 45 min) on the theme of clinical treatment of snake bites. It will be an excellent forum for the work of our colleagues who are interested in clinical aspects of snake venoms. Dr DAVID A. WARRELL, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, 420/6 Rajvithi Road, Bangkok 4, Thailand, is organiser/convenor of these sessions.

Provisional plan for the workshops:
1. Clinical features of snake bite in different countries;
2. Surgical treatment of snake bite;
3. Antivenom production in the 1980s;
4. Immunological techniques applied to clinical snake bite problems.

Details of the conference can be obtained from:
XI International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria,
Conference Office,
The University of Calgary,
Calgary,
Alberta,
Canada T2N 1N4

8TH WORLD CONGRESS ON ANIMAL, PLANT AND MICROBIAL TOXINS

11 – 16 August 1985

University of Newcastle upon Tyne, U.K.

Sponsored by

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON TOXINOLOGY

ARRANGEMENTS for this meeting are now in hand. A suite of lecture theatres in a modern teaching block has been reserved, and accommodation for 500 participants is available a few minutes walk from the teaching block.

The programme will concentrate on growth areas in toxin research and on the clinical problems resulting from poisoning.

Dates to remember

November 1983 — Preliminary notice to members
July 1984 — Second notice to members
January 1985 — Final notice to members
March 1985 — Registration and abstracts (to be sent to Secretariat)

Intending participants are invited to contact:
The Secretariat,
8th World Congress on Animal, Plant and Microbial Toxins,
Muscular Dystrophy Group Research Laboratories,
Newcastle General Hospital,
Westgate Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 6BE,
U.K.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *TOXICON*

TO ENSURE more uniformity, greater clarity and higher quality of manuscripts published in *Toxicon*, a greatly expanded 'Instructions for Contributors to *Toxicon*' section appears in this issue of the Journal. These instructions will appear in the first issue of each volume of *Toxicon* and should be carefully consulted by all authors intending to submit manuscripts. It is the author's responsibility to make sure that their manuscripts follow the guidelines required for *Toxicon*. If extensive revisions in the form of a manuscript are required, this will delay publication.

1. *Submission*

Manuscripts should be submitted in *triplicate* to Dr. Philip Rosenberg, Editor *Toxicon*, Section of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Connecticut, School of Pharmacy, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, U.S.A. The Editor welcomes submission by the authors of the names and addresses of up to 4 or 5 individuals who could expertly review the submitted manuscripts, and who are not from the same institutions as the authors. The Editor, of course, reserves the right to use these or other reviewers of his choice. Submission of a manuscript to the Editor, and its acceptance for review, involves the tacit assurance and understanding that the contents of the manuscript have not previously been published (except as an abstract or preliminary report), is not presently under consideration elsewhere, and will not be submitted for publication elsewhere, in any language, if the manuscript is accepted in *Toxicon*. Furthermore, *all* authors in a multi-authored manuscript must be aware of and in agreement with the contents of the manuscript. It is also assumed that papers submitted have received appropriate clearances and approvals as required by the institution of origin.

Before mailing the manuscript to the Editor, please correct all errors in typing and check spelling and accuracy of references. Delay can be avoided if the manuscript adheres closely to the Instructions for Contributors as herein described.

The author submitting the covering letter received with the manuscript may expect to receive confirmation of receipt of manuscript within 1 – 2 weeks. All manuscripts are sent to at least two referees, who are usually, but not always, members of the Editorial Council, for their reviews and recommendations. The final decision on acceptance or rejection is made by the Editor. Under usual circumstances the author can expect to hear from the Editor within 4 – 8 weeks, after submission of a manuscript, as to its acceptability for publication. Authors are encouraged to submit any revisions required in the manuscript as soon as possible so that publication is not delayed.

2. *Language and style*

English is the preferred language, but manuscripts in French, German or Spanish are acceptable if the paper is accompanied by a 200 – 400 word English summary. Technical jargon, laboratory slang and words not defined in dictionaries should not be used. *Webster's New International Dictionary* or the *Oxford English Dictionary* should be consulted for spelling of English words. Either American or British spelling is satisfactory,

as long as it is used consistently throughout the manuscript. Latin plurals should not be used if the English equivalent has become the accepted form, e.g. formulas not formulae. The Editors and members of the Editorial Council reserve the right to make alterations in style and grammar appropriate to that required for publication in *Toxicon*. *The Council of Biology Editors* (*CBE*) *Style Manual* published by the American Institute of Biological Sciences will be followed in details not specifically covered in this 'Instructions for Contributors' section.

The scientific name as well as the common name must be given for all species, other than common domestic and laboratory animals, when first mentioned, after which their common name or their abbreviated Latin name (*C. adamanteus*) may be used as long as there is no ambiguity. Examples of correct form would include: 1. Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*); 2. . . . the rattlesnake species *Crotalus adamanteus*; 3. . . . the eastern diamondback rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, is a. . . . It is not correct, however, to write . . . the rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*), since this implies that *Crotalus adamanteus* is the scientific name for all rattlesnakes. Refer to Common Names Index (*Toxicon* **18**, 1, 1980) for correct common name to use. Terms such as crotalid or elapid may be used as adjectives in which case they are neither capitalized nor underlined. The spelling of the Latin species names should adhere to those listed in the latest *Toxicon* Species Index (*Toxicon,* **20**, 673, 1982), or to primary taxonomic literature. It is also appropriate, wherever possible, to add the author's (taxonomic) name, e.g. *Chironex fleckeri* Barnes.

All non-English terms (if the article is in English) such as *in vitro, in vivo, et al.* and all Latin species names should be typewritten in italics or underlined to indicate italics.

Trade names or abbreviations of chemical names may be used only if initially preceded by their chemical or scientific name. Thereafter, trade names, common names or abbreviations may be appropriate, although the chemical or scientific name is usually to be preferred.

The International Union of Biochemistry (IUB) Enzyme Commission (EC) number must be quoted with the full names of the enzyme when it is first mentioned in the text. Subsequently the accepted trivial name should be used, e.g. full name: phosphatidate 2-acylhydrolase (EC 3.1.1.4), trivial name: phospholipase A_2. This information, for all enzymes, may be obtained from *Enzyme Nomenclature* (1973). *Recommendations of the International Union of Biochemistry,* Elsevier, Amsterdam.

3. *Form of submission*

Toxicon has set no standard length for papers, but the Editors insist upon a clear presentation of data in as concise a form as is consistent with good reporting. The fragmentation of a report into several short papers is discouraged.

Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, on one side of 8½ × 11 in (215 × 280 mm) bond paper, and provided with 25 mm margins on all sides. An original and two clear carbon or photostat copies should be submitted. All pages should be numbered consecutively starting with title page as number 1. Following the title page, the manuscript should be divided into the following major headings, typed in capitals: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements (if any), References. Subheadings, within these major headings, should be indicated by italics without numerical or alphabetical designations.

Title page. Numbered as page 1 of manuscript and should contain only the following: title of paper; author(s); laboratory or institute of origin including city, state and country;

a running title not to exceed 40 letters and spaces; an address to which proof is to be sent. Please note that if manuscript is based upon work carried out at more than one institution, superscript arabic numerals should be used by author's names and institution in order to relate each author to their correct institution.

A descriptive, clear and concise title is very important since some information retrieval services only use titles and many users of these services decide which articles to read on the basis of these titles. If a species is mentioned in the title its common name should be given and in parentheses its complete Latin name, e.g. . . . sea nettle (*Chrysaora quinquecirrha*).

Abstract page. Numbered as page 2 of manuscript and should contain only the following:

Author(s). Title. *Toxicon* _____, _____ _____, 19____. An informative abstract of 100 to 300 words. It should state concisely what was done, what was observed and what was concluded. Be as specific as possible; statements such as 'Data are presented' or 'Results are discussed', without presenting detailed information, are not suitable. Abbreviations should be avoided in the abstract.

Introduction. The reasons for carrying out the study and why the study is of interest should be summarized. Adequate references to earlier work having a direct bearing on the study should be presented. The detailed presentation of data obtained by other workers or a discussion of its relationship to the results should not be presented in this section.

Materials and Methods. Sources of venoms, toxins and chemicals should be indicated, including address (city and country). Gifts of materials should be acknowledged in this section. Indication of purity, of agents used, should be given wherever appropriate. Standard methods, for which an adequate, readily available literature citation can be provided, need not be described in detail. In a sentence or two it may, however, be useful to summarize the principle of the analytical method, physiological procedure, etc. All original methods, or modifications of literature procedures, should be described in sufficient detail so that they can be duplicated by other workers in the field.

Results. Clear concise presentations of findings are essential, with extensive discussions of data reserved for Discussion section. Tables and Figures should be used only if they are the best means of presenting data which do not lend themselves to presentation in the text. All Tables and Figures should be referred to in the text and their approximate positions indicated in the margin of the manuscript.

Data should, whenever possible, be presented as means with an index of variation provided (standard deviation, standard error of the mean, range). The number of values upon which each mean is based should be indicated. The statistical significance (*P* values) of differences from control values and the method of calculation (e.g. Student's *t*-test) should also be provided. Lethality data, wherever possible, should be presented as LD_{50} values. There is theoretically and statistically no such thing as 'a 100% lethal dose; an LD_0 dose; a minimum lethal dose; a maximum tolerated dose', etc. These terms and ones like them should not be used.

Tables should be referred to in text consecutively by arabic numerals and must not duplicate material in text or figures. Each Table should be on a separate page and all Tables should be placed together at the end of the manuscript. Tables should be prepared so that they can be printed horizontally. Above the body of the Table should be the Table number and a clear concise descriptive title. Below the Table should be all information and footnotes (*, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶) needed for the understanding of the Table. Tables should, insofar as possible be understandable without referring to the text. Each column of the

Table should have a heading, and units of measurement must be clearly indicated. Whenever possible, all data should be presented as mean values with some measure of their dispersion (standard deviation, standard error of the mean, range). An indication of the statistical significance of differences from control values should also be presented either in the body of the Table or in footnotes below the Table. The number of individual values upon which each mean is based should also be presented. Tabular presentation of masses of negative data should be avoided and replaced with a statement in the text briefly and concisely listing what was done, results obtained (including a measure of variability), how data were analyzed and the significance of this analysis. Non-significant figures should not be listed in the Tables, e.g. 3.2 ± 0.5 not 3.1816 ± 0.4973. In the interest of economy and in order to avoid introduction of errors, Tables will be reproduced whenever possible by photo-offset means directly from the author's typed manuscript.

Figures should be referred to in the text consecutively by arabic numerals and must not duplicate material contained in text or Tables. Each Figure should be on a separate page and all Figures should be placed together at the end of the manuscript. Legends for all Figures should be placed together on a page headed 'Legends for Figures' which should immediately precede the Figures. Legends should have sufficient experimental detail so that the Figures are intelligible without reference to text. Figures should be submitted in triplicate and their numbers kept to a minimum. Only one original set of Figures need be of a quality suitable for reproduction, i.e. high quality india ink drawings on thick white paper or glossy photographic prints. The other two sets of Figures must, however, be of adequate clarity for refereeing purposes. Several Figures, if related, can be grouped together to form a plate on one page, and given a single number with alphabetical subdivisions such as Fig. 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d. For good reproduction, Figures should be of an adequate size to ensure clarity, avoiding excessive white space, and approximately twice the final size which will appear in *Toxicon,* and in any case no smaller than 10×13 cm nor larger than 21×28 cm. Points of actual observations, on line graphs, should be shown, and should be large enough to be visible even if the size of the Figure is reduced. Letters and numbers should be at least 4 mm in height. Both the *x* and *y* axis of each Figure must be labelled. Line and bar graphs should show means and indicate a measure of dispersion (standard error of the mean, standard deviation or range) by vertical lines if more than two replicates were performed for each point. The numbers of experiments should be indicated in the legend. Statistical significance of the differences from the control values should be shown either in the Figure or in the legend beneath the Figure. The actual points of observation should be shown if the data is based upon one or two determinations. The following standard symbols should be used on line drawings:

●○□□▲△⊕⊖○□△

All micrographs (optical or electron) or other photographs in which a unit of length has to be indicated should have a bar scale (μm, mm, etc.) directly on the Figure. The use of terms in the legend such as ×20,000 are not acceptable since the size of the Figure as ultimately published may be different from that which was submitted by the author.

On the back of each Figure there must be written its number, the author(s) names, 'Toxicon', and along the appropriate edge of the Figure, 'TOP'. The writing on the back must be done lightly and carefully so as not to produce indentations visible on the front side.

Discussion. Your data should be discussed in detail including, but not necessarily limited to: sources of error, significance, relationship to data obtained by other workers and possible reasons for or significance of differences. Needless detailed recapitulation of

the Results should be avoided. Unsupported hypotheses and speculation should be omitted.

Acknowledgements. A simple brief statement of thanks to individuals for services or advice is appropriate. Grants or fellowships may also be noted in this section.

References. References should not be listed unless they have been read and the correctness of the citation verified. References should be given in name and date form in text, with the term *et al.* being used if there are more than two authors. Examples of citations are: (JONES, 1976); (JONES and SMITH, 1975); (JONES and WEINBERG, 1960; JONES *et al.*, 1976);. . . as reported by JONES and SMITH (1975);. . . as described by JONES *et al.* (1976). References should be listed alphabetically on a separate page at the end of the manuscript. If there is more than one reference to the same author in papers having only one author, the references are arranged chronologically. If there is more than one reference to the same first author in papers having two or more authors, the references are first arranged alphabetically by the second author if there are two authors and then chronologically if there are three or more authors, regardless of the second and third authors' names. If there is more than one reference with the same author(s) and the same year of publication, the references should be differentiated by *a, b*, etc. (Ex. 1964a, 1964b). The titles of the journals should be abbreviated in accordance with the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (4th Edn., 1965, Butterworths): e.g.

Acta neurol. scand.
Acta pharmac. tox.
Acta physiol. pharmac. néerl.
Adv. Pharmac.
Am. J. Physiol.
A. Rev. Biochem.
Analyt. Biochem.
Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.
Archs Biochem. Biophys.
Archs int. Pharmacodyn. Thér.
Aust. J. biol. Sci.
Biochem. J.
Biochim. biophys. Acta
Br. J. exp. Path.
C.r. hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci., Paris
Comp. Biochem. Physiol.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR
Ergebn. Physiol.
Eur. J. Pharmac.
Experientia
Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.
Int. J. Neuropharmac.
J. Biochem., Tokyo
J. biol. Chem.
J. Cell Biol.
J. cell. comp. Physiol.
J. gen. Microbiol.
J. Neurochem.
J. Pharmac. exp. Ther.
J. Physiol., Lond.
J. trop. Med. Hyg.
Jap. J. Pharmac.
Klin. Wschr.
Lancet
Life Sci.
Molec. Pharmac.
Nature, Lond.
Pflugers Arch. ges. Physiol.
Phil. Trans. R. Soc.
Proc. natn. Acad. Sci., U.S.A.
Proc. R. Soc. Med.
Q. Rev. Biol.
S. Afr. med. J.
Science, N.Y.
Toxic. appl. Pharmac.
Toxicon
Wien. klin. Wschr.
Z. vergl. Physiol.

References should be typed in the following manner:

Journal reference: MINTON, S. A., JR. (1968) Preliminary observations on the venom of Wagler's pit viper (*Trimeresurus wagleri*). *Toxicon* **6**, 93.

Textbook reference: RUSSELL, F. E. (1962) Snake venom poisoning. In: *Cyclopedia of*

Medicine, Surgery and the Specialities, Vol. 11, p. 197 (PIERSOL, G. M., Ed.). Philadelphia: Davis.

References to articles which have been accepted but not yet published may be listed in the reference list, with the words 'in press' added after journal or book citation. Unpublished observations, personal communications and references to graduate theses may be cited in text where referred to, but should not appear in the reference list.

4. *Abbreviations*

Abbreviations, except as indicated below, should be avoided completely or used very sparingly. Awkward or unfamiliar abbreviations should not be used, nor should any abbreviations be used in the Title or Abstract. All abbreviations should be defined either in the text or in a footnote on the first page where any abbreviation is used.

Numbers up to ten should be spelled out, but numerals should be used for numbers from 11 up, except that numerals are always used in conjunction with symbols and units of measurement (e.g. 3 cm but three experiments). Sentences should never begin with a numeral, but the number should instead be spelled out. Commas should separate groups of three digits in numbers of five or more digits (e.g. 1,796,052). Numbers between zero and one should be written with a zero in front of the decimal point (e.g. 0.72).

The isotope mass number should appear before the atomic symbol, e.g. ^{14}C. Ions should be written: Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Fe^{3+}. The term absorbance (A) rather than extinction (E) or optical density (OD) is preferred. Centrifugation conditions should be expressed in terms of ***g*** and time, not as rev/min.

The following biochemical abbreviations may be used without definition:

ADP, etc. — 5′ (pyro-) diphosphates of adenosine, etc.
AMP, CMP, GMP, IMP, UMP — 5′-phosphates of adenosine, cytidine, guanosine, inosine, and uridine
ATP, etc. — 5′ (pyro-) triphosphates of adenosine, etc.
ATPase — adenosine triphosphatase
CoA and acyl-CoA — coenzyme A and its acyl derivatives
DNA — deoxyribonucleic acid
DNase — deoxyribonuclease
FAD, $FADH_2$ — flavin-adenine dinucleotide and its reduced form
FMN — flavin mononucleotide
GSH, GSSG — glutathione and its oxidized form
NAD, $NADH_2$ or NAD^+, NADH + H^+ — oxidized and reduced forms of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide
NADP, $NADPH_2$ or $NADP^+$, NADPH + H^+ — oxidized and reduced form of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NMN — nicotinamide mononucleotide
Pi — orthophosphate (inorganic)
RNA — ribonucleic acid
RNase — ribonuclease
Tris — 2-Amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1, 3-diol.

The following units of measurement and standard abbreviations may also be used without definition. Note that abbreviations for units of measurement are used without

periods and that the unit abbreviation stands for the plural as well as the singular (e.g. 12 hr, not 12 hrs). The metric system should be used in all cases, and all temperatures recorded as degrees centrigrade.

°	— degrees centrigrade
A	— ampere
Å	— angstrom unit (avoid, preferable to give dimensions in nanometers)
cal	— calorie
kcal	— kilo calorie
cm	— centimeter
cm^2	— square centimeter
cm^3	— cubic centimeter
Ci	— curie
counts/min	— counts per minute
dis/min, dis/sec	— disintegrations per minute, disintegrations per second
Fig., Figs.	— figure, figures
g	— gram
×	— times
g	— average gravity
hr	— hour
Hz	— cycle per second (hertz)
i.m.	— intramuscular
i.p.	— intraperitoneal
i.r.	— infra-red
i.v.	— intravenous
kg	— kilogram
LD_{50}, LD_{25}	— lethal dose for 50, 25, etc. % of animals
log	— logarithm (base 10)
ln	— logarithm (base e)
liter	— liter (spell out)
m	— meter
M	— molar
meq	— milliequivalents
μg	— microgram (not γ)
μl	— microliter (not λ)
μm	— micrometer, micron
μmole	— micromole
mA	— milliampere
mg	— milligram
ml	— milliliter
mm	— millimeter
mM	— millimolar
mmole	— millimole
mV	— millivolt
min	— minute
mole	— mole (spell out)
N	— normal (concentration)
nm	— nanometer
nmole	— nanomole
No., Nos.	— number, numbers
Ω	— ohm
ppm	— parts per million
%	— per cent
rev/min	— revolutions per minute
s.c.	— subcutaneous
S.D.	— standard deviation
S.E.	— standard error of the mean
sec	— seconds
S	— Svedberg unit
temp	— temperature
V	— volt
W	— watt.

The following prefixes may be combined with the basic unit abbreviations:

d	— deci ($= 10^{-1}$)
c	— centi ($= 10^{-2}$)
m	— milli ($= 10^{-3}$)
μ	— micro ($= 10^{-6}$)
n	— nano ($= 10^{-9}$)
p	— pico ($= 10^{-12}$)
k	— kilo ($= 10^{3}$)
M	— mega ($= 10^{6}$)
G	— giga ($= 10^{9}$)
T	— tera ($= 10^{12}$).

The following abbreviations for amino acids and sugars may be used without definition:

Amino acids

Ala	— Alanine
Arg	— Arginine
Asn	— Asparagine
Asp	— Aspartic acid
Cys	— Cysteine

CyS	— Cystine (half)	Leu	— Leucine
Gln	— Glutamine	Lys	— Lysine
Glu	— Glutamic acid	Met	— Methionine
Gly	— Glycine	Orn	— Ornithine
His	— Histidine	Phe	— Phenylalanine
Hyl	— Hydroxylysine	Pro	— Proline
Hyp	— Hydroxyproline	Ser	— Serine
Ile	— Isoleucine	Thr	— Threonine
		Trp	— Tryptophan
Sugars		Tyr	— Tryrosine
Ara	— Arabinose	Val	— Valine.
d Rib	— Deoxyribose (similarly for other deoxy sugars)	Glu	— Glucose
		Man	— Mannose
Fru	— Fructose	Rib	— Ribose
Gal	— Galactose	Xyl	— Xylose.

5. *Short Communications*

Short Communications differ from full manuscripts only in that the research study does not lend itself to an extended presentation. Even though brief, the Short Communication should represent a complete, coherent and self-contained study. The quality of Short Communications is expected to be as good as that of full articles, and both full articles and Short Communications will be refereed in identical manner. The form is identical to that for full manuscripts except that the report should not be divided into Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. An abstract of no more than 75 words should be provided. The Short Communication may be no longer than three double-spaced typewritten pages (not including references, tables and figures) and should include no more than two tables *or* two figures *or* one of each.

6. *Letters to the Editor*

These may be published if judged by the Editor to be of interest to the broad field of toxinology or of special significance to a smaller group of workers in a specialized field of toxinology. They should be headed 'Letter to the Editor' which should be followed by a title for the communication. Names of authors and affiliation should be at the end of the letter.

7. *Announcements*

Toxicon will only accept for publication, announcements of great interest to toxinologists, such as notices of appropriate meetings and symposia and activities of the International Society on Toxinology.

8. *Reviews*

Articles of interest to toxinologists which are published in journals other than *Toxicon* may be abstracted in the Reviews section of *Toxicon*. Readers who feel that a particular article or book should be abstracted in this section are encouraged to bring their opinions to the attention of the Assistant Editor.

9. *Ethical standards for experiments on living animals*

Experimentation upon living animals confers a special responsibility upon the

investigator to care adequately for the animals and to inflict the least amount of pain consistent with the objectives of the experiment. Laboratory animals should be well tended, properly fed and kept in sanitary environments.

While almost all animal experiments involve the inflicting of pain, it is important to realize that there are degrees of pain. We accept the necessity of inflicting a certain degree of pain since without animal experimentation most medical and biological research would cease along with the concomitant benefits to mankind. There may, however, be some experiments that are so cruel thay they are never justified. We expect therefore that all articles submitted for publication in *Toxicon* should adhere to the following guidelines.

1. An anesthetic must be used to eliminate pain during surgical procedures.

2.If postoperative recovery is essential to the experiment, the investigator must make sure that the animals are well tended postoperatively and infection avoided.

3.Neuromuscular blocking agents, such as curare, that cause paralysis but are not general anesthetic agents should not be used during a surgical procedure unless the animal is effectively anesthetized throughout the experiment.

4. Animals should be sacrificed in a humane manner at the end of the experiment or at any time that the animal is showing uncontrollable suffering.

Toxicon will not knowingly accept for publication, nor should articles be submitted for publication, that do not adhere to the above guidelines.

10. *Proofs, reprints, page charges*

Page proofs will be sent to the authors for checking. These should be returned to the publishers as rapidly as possible, preferably within 48 hours from time of receipt, in order to avoid delays in publication. *Corrections at this stage must be restricted to printer's errors only.* Other than these, any substantial alterations may be charged to the author. It will be appreciated if authors would notify the publishers of any change of address which occurs while their paper is in the process of publication.

Reprints can be ordered on the form accompanying the page proofs of the manuscript.

Page charges are designed to pay a part of the cost of publishing your article in the journal. Details will be supplied with the reprint order. Payment of the page charges is not a condition for publication; articles are accepted or rejected only on the basis of merit. If the page charges are paid, 100 free reprints are provided.

The original manuscript and figures will be discarded one month after publication unless the Publisher is requested to return original material to the author.